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ART. 12. A NEW WASP OF THE GENUS *HABRITYS*
(PTEROMALIDAE; HYMENOPTERA) FROM WISCONSIN
AND NEW YORK

BY GEORGE WALLACE

Two specimens of an apparently new species of Pteromalidae were noted briefly by the author in 1941 in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. More recently a larger series of specimens was found in the collection of the University of Wisconsin. Examination of the combined materials has clarified the generic placement of the species, and following is the description of the new chalcidoid.

Habritys latrus sp. nov.

Female. Length 1.7 mm. Head wider than thorax, and a little more than twice as wide as thick; vertex broad, temples not receding; occiput immargined. Postocellar line slightly shorter than the ocellular line. Head height, measured clypeus to vertex, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of head width. Anterior margin of clypeus straight, and forming a sulcus-like angle with the swollen portion immediately above. Ocelli round, placed at an angle with the dorsal plane of the head. Distance from lower margin of eye to base of mandible equal to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length (greatest diameter) of the eye. Cheeks not excavated. Face swollen below antennal insertions. Mandibles both tridentate, the teeth long and acute. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed, the second and third joints short and thicker than the first, the terminal joint pointed. Antennae inserted just above a line connecting the lower margins of the eyes, with three ring-joints. Scape convex inwardly, outer sides straight, not reaching the level of the anterior ocellus, equal to $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of the flagellum; scrobes shallow, not margined; pedicle equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of scape; funicle joints about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as wide, increasing somewhat in size from 2 to 5; club slightly wider than last funicle joint; equal in length to the preceding three funicle joints. Prothorax transverse, declivous, but without a distinct anterior carina; posterior border polished, close-fitting. Parapsidal furrows weakly indicated anteriorly; axillae well separated. Scutellum without cross-furrow. Propodeum short, the neck small; lateral and median carinae present; spiracle rotund; sides of propodeum with only a few hairs. Discal cilia of the upper side of fore wings mostly lacking in costal cell and in area immediately behind submarginal vein. Marginal and postmarginal veins subequal, the marginal being slightly the longer; submarginal about twice the length of the marginal. Stigmal vein about $\frac{3}{5}$ the length of the marginal, knob normal. Anterior and posterior femora swollen. Anterior and posterior tibiae pubescent and widening apically, this particularly noticeable in the anterior tibiae. Anterior tibiae and femora approximately equal in length; posterior femora about $\frac{4}{5}$ the length of posterior tibiae. Posterior tibiae 2-spurred. Abdominal petiole smooth, slender; length, as seen from above, less than diameter. Gaster flat beneath and above, a little longer than wide, about equal in length to thorax; apex rounded; ovipositor



not exerted, ovipositor sheaths, viewed from below barely visible. Basal tergite extending $1/3$ length of abdomen, with a slight incision medially; tergites 2-4 subequal in length.

Head and thorax, including propodeum, reticulate-punctate, the punctation weak in the cheeks and clypeal area. Posterior coxae with some feeble reticulations; tergites polished, marked with very faint wavy lines. Color of head and thorax dark green above, shading to black on under side of thorax and on face and cheeks; abdomen dark brown. Scape, pedicel and ring-joints pale testaceous; funicle darker; club brownish. Mandibles brown, blackish at base. All legs pale testaceous except femora and coxae; femora more suffused with brown; coxae brown.

Male. None seen.

Type locality. Madison, Wisconsin.

Holotype and eight paratypes, University of Wisconsin. Two paratypes, United States National Museum. Two paratypes, Carnegie Museum. The foregoing type specimens comprise a lot of 13 specimens reared from stems of *Rhus hirta* by J. G. Sanders, "3-10-11, Wis. Exp. Sta. Acc. No. 236." Also two paratypes, American Museum of Natural History; these two specimens reared from nest of *Ceratina dupla* (Hymenoptera) Nyack, New York, July 2, 1884.

Fig. 1 shows head and venational characteristics.

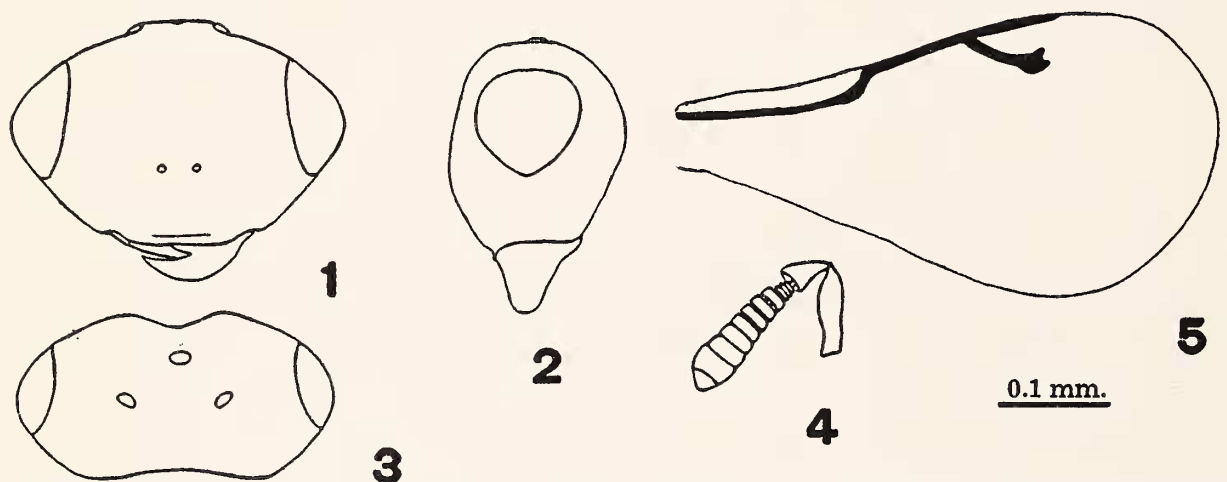


FIG. 1. *Habrityx latrus* Wallace. 1. Head, front view, antennae removed. 2. Head, side view, facing left. 3. Head, dorsal view. 4. Antenna. 5. Right wing.

From *H. brevicornis* (Ratzeburg), a European species, this new species may be separated by its smaller size, swollen face, carinate propodeum, lack of a definite cross-line on the scutellar punctation, and the flat, almost rotund gaster.

I have not seen specimens of *H. bimaculatus* Brèthes,* but, judging from the description of the species, I doubt if it should be placed in this genus.

* J. Brèthes, Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 1915, v. 27, p. 418.